

COLOMBIA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 23	Law No. 14	12nm	
	Dec 52	Decree No. 3183, organizing the Gran Colombiana Merchant Marine		
	Aug 78	Law No. 10	12nm	Recognized right of innocent passage for ships of all states.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 52	Decree No. 3183		General definition of closing lines for bays, gulfs, lakes and rivers.
	Aug 78	Law No. 10		General language for application for straight baseline system and closing lines for bays, gulfs and rivers.
	Jun 84	Decree No. 1436		Established straight baselines. This baseline claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1988 and conducted operational assertion in 1988 and 1996.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jan 62			Became party to 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	Aug 78	Law No. 10		
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Nov 14	Law No. 58	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Aug 78	Law No. 10	200nm	EEZ
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Aug 78	Law No. 10	200nm	"Preservation of marine environment"; exclusive jurisdiction to preserve environment claimed within EEZ.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 75	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Ecuador EIF.
	Mar 77	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Costa Rica (in the Caribbean Sea) signed.
	Nov 77	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Panama (in the Caribbean and Pacific) EIF.
	Feb 79	Agreement		Maritime boundary with Dominican Republic EIF.
	Feb 79	Agreement		Maritime boundary with Haiti EIF.
	Apr 84	Agreement		Maritime boundary with Costa Rica (Pacific) signed.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (Cont.)	Aug 86	Agreement		Maritime boundary with Honduras EIF.
	Mar 94	Agreement		Maritime boundary with Jamaica EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION.

Following are extracts from Decree No. 1436 of the President of the Republic of Colombia, 13 June 1984:

Article 1: The breadth of the territorial sea shall be measured from the normal baseline, as established by Article 4 of Law 10 of 1978, and from the straight baselines indicated below. Names for the geographic end points have been taken from U.S. Defense Mapping Agency - Hydrographic/Topographic Center nautical charts No. 21033 scale 1:1,000,000 and No. 24036, scale 1:956,170, for the Colombian coasts on the Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea, respectively:

PACIFIC COAST

POINT	FROM N. LAT.	W. LONG.	POINT	TO N. LAT.	W. LONG
1	07°12'39.3" (Colombia-Panama limit)	77°53'20.9"	2	06°47'07" (Rocas Octavia)	77°41'30"
2	06°47'07" (Rocas Octavia)	77°41'30"	3	06°11'35"	77°29'37"
3	06°11'35"	77°29'37"	4	05°29'15" (Cabo Corrientes)	77°32'53"
4	05°29'15" (Cabo Corrientes)	77°32'53"	5	04°12'30" (Isla Cacahual-Ext. SW)	77°31'45"
5	04°12'30" (Isla Cacahual-Ext. SW)	77°13'45"	6	03°00'23" (Punta Coll-Gorgona)	78°10'00"
7	02°56'23" (Isla Gongonilla)	78°13'17"	8	02°35'33"	78°26'04"
9	02°11'00" (Bahia San Ignacio-Delta R. Patia)	78°41'07"	10	01°37'18" (Cabo Manglares)	79°02'36"

ATLANTIC COAST

1	11°51'07.41" (Castilletes)	71°19'23"	2	12°00'25"	71°08'20"
3	12°26'10"	71°43'45"	4	12°14'50" (Pilon de Azucar)	72°08'00"

POINT	N. LAT.	W. LONG.	POINT	N. LAT.	W. LONG
5	12°13'08" (Isla Farallon)	72°10'50"	6	11°20'18" (Cabo de la Aguja)	74°12'47"
6	11°20'18" (Cabo de la Aguja)	74°12'47"	7	11°06'53" (Tajamar Bocas De Ceniza)	74°50'38"
8	11°06'50" (Tajamar Bocas de Ceniza)	74°51'05"	9	10°48'12" (Punta de la Garita)	75°15'42"
9	10°48'12" (Punta de la Garita)	75°15'42"	10	10°44'45"	75°21'10"
10	10°44'45" (Isla Arena)	75°21'10"	11	10°34'35" (Punta Canoas-Norte)	75°30'28"
12	10°33'30" (Punta Canoas-Sur)	75°30'52"	13	10°10'10" (Isla del Rosario-Roca Occidental)	75°48'10"
13	10°10'10" (Islas del Rosario-Roca Occidental)	75°48'10"	14	09°23'42" (Isla Fuerte)	76°11'23"
14	09°23'42" (Isla Fuerte)	76°11'23"	15	08°41'07.3" (Cabo Tiburon)	77°21'50.9"

Article 2: The waters enclosed by the straight baselines established in the preceding article shall be considered internal waters and thus the State shall have the right to exercise absolute sovereignty over them in accordance with the rules accepted by international law.

Article 3: This decree shall become effective from the date of its issuance.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

1. COLOMBIA-PANAMA

A. AGREEMENT. Excerpts from an Agreement between the Governments of the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Panama delimiting maritime boundaries in the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean, signed November 20, 1976 and entered into force November 30, 1977 as set forth in Limits in the Seas, No. 79, "Maritime Boundaries: Colombia-Panama."

A. In the Caribbean Sea:

1. The median line all points on which are equidistant from the closest points on the base lines from which the width of each nation's territorial sea is measured, from the point at which the international land boundary touches the sea at Cab Tiburon (8°41'7.3" north latitude and 77°21'50.9" west longitude) to the point situated at 12°30'00" north latitude and 78°00'00" west longitude.

In accordance with the principle of equidistance agreed upon herein, with the exception of some minor deviations that have been approved to simplify the route, the median line in the Caribbean Sea is comprised of straight lines drawn between the following points:

	North <u>Latitude</u>	West <u>Longitude</u>
Point A:	8 41 7.3	77 21 50.9
Point B:	9 09 00	77 13 00
Point C:	9 27 00	77 03 00
Point D:	10 28 00	77 15 00
Point E:	11 27 00	77 34 00
Point F:	12 00 00	77 43 00

Point G: 12 19 00 77 49 00
Point H: 12 30 00 78 00 00

2. Starting at the point situated at 12°30'00" north latitude and 78°00'00" west longitude, the delimitation of the marine and submarine areas belonging to each of the two nations consists of a series of straight lines drawn between the following points:

	<u>North Latitude</u>	<u>West Longitude</u>
Point H:	12 30 00	78 00 00
Point I:	12 30 00	79 00 00
Point J:	11 50 00	79 00 00
Point K:	11 50 00	80 00 00

	<u>North Latitude</u>	<u>West Longitude</u>
Point L:	11 00 00	80 00 00
Point M:	11 00 00	81 15 00

B. In the Pacific:

1. The median line all [sic] points on which are equidistant from the closest points on the baselines from which the width of each nation's territorial sea is measured, from the point at which the international land boundary touches the sea at 7°12'39.3" north and 77°53'20.9" west longitude to the point situated at 5°00'00" north latitude and 79°52'00" west longitude.

In accordance with the principle of equidistance agreed upon herein, with the exception of some minor deviations that have been approved to simplify the route, the median line in the Pacific Ocean is comprised of straight lines drawn between the following points:

	<u>North Latitude</u>	<u>West Longitude</u>
Point A:	7 12 39.3	77 53 20.9
Point B:	6 44 00	78 18 00
Point C:	6 28 00	78 47 00
Point D:	6 16 00	79 03 00
Point E:	6 00 00	79 14 00
Point F:	5 00 00	79 52 00

2. Starting at the point situated at 5°00'00" north latitude and 79°52'00" west longitude, the delimitation of the marine and submarine areas belonging to each of the two nations consists of parallel 5°00'00" as far as the location where the delimitation must be made with a third nation.

2. COLOMBIA-COSTA RICA

B. ANALYSIS. The following comments regarding an agreement between the governments of Colombia and Costa Rica, signed in March 1977, were extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 84, "Maritime Boundary: Colombia-Costa Rica:"

The boundary commences in the east at the intersection of a line drawn at 225° azimuth (true) from 11°00'00"N., 81°15'00"W., with the 10°49'00"N. parallel. The approximate coordinates of this point calculate to be 1°49'00"N., 81°26'15"W., and are shown as point A. The boundary continues along this parallel of latitude until the intersecting the meridian of 82°14'00"W. longitude; turning point B thus has the coordinates 1°49'00"N., 82°14'00"W. From point B, the boundary follows the 82°14'00"W. meridian due north to "where delimitation must be made with a third State" (i.e., Nicaragua).

The distance of the known boundary (A-B) is 46.99 nm. Although it is impossible to determine precisely the northwest terminus of the Colombia-Costa Rica boundary, the boundary probably would extend at least to 11°N. before the Colombia-Nicaragua or Costa Rica-Nicaragua maritime boundary would be encountered.

No boundary delimitation principles have been specified in the treaty. The delimitation appears to have been negotiated on the basis of equitable principles established by agreement between the two states

<u>Boundary Point</u>	<u>Nearest Land Territory</u>	<u>Dist. to Boundary Pt. (nm)</u>
A	Colombia-Cayos de	83.14
	Albuquerque	
	Costa Rica-Punta Mona	99.29
	Panama-Wreck Rock	95.65
B	Colombia-Cayos de	85.62
	Albuquerque	
	Costa Rica-Isla Uvita	67.15
11°00'00"N	Colombia-Cayos de	72.12
82°14'00"W	Albuquerque	
	Costa Rica-Isla Uvita	75.49
	Nicaragua-Blowing Rock	78.02

2. JAMAICA-COLOMBIA

A. AGREEMENT. The following is an excerpt from the 12 November 1993 maritime delimitation treaty between Jamaica and Colombia as set forth in Law of the Sea Bulletin, No. 26 (October 1994).

Article 1

The maritime boundary between Jamaica and the Republic of Colombia is constituted by geodesic lines drawn between the following points:

	<u>North</u> <u>Latitude</u>	<u>West</u> <u>Longitude</u>
1.	14°29'37"	78°38'00"
2.	14°15'00"	78°19'30"
3.	14°05'00"	77°40'00"
4.	14°44'10"	74°30'50"

5. From point 4, the delimitation line proceeds by a geodesic line in the direction to another point with coordinates 15°02'00"N, 73°27'30"W, as for as the delimitation line between Colombia and Haiti is intercepted by the delimitation line to be decided between Jamaica and Haiti.